

the islands of Rum and Skye, so that to get a depth of 1000 feet one must go west of St. Kilda and Ireland, beyond the 100-fathoms line in the Atlantic ocean. There are no depths comparable to this in the North Sea, but the submarine valley known as the "Norwegian Gut," which runs round the west and south coast of Norway, is remarkably deep, depths of 1794 feet (299 fathoms) and 1710 feet (285 fathoms) having been obtained at the part called "The Sleeve."

There are seven lakes on the continent of Europe which exceed Loch Morar in maximum depth, and in the following table their maximum depths, heights of the water surface above sea-level, and depths of their floors below sea-level, are shown as compared with Loch Morar. The first four of these lakes are in Norway, the other three are well-known Italian lakes.\*

Name.	Max. depth	Height above sea-level.	Depth below sea-level.
	F. et.	F. et.	F. et.
Hornisdalsvand .	1594·5	167·3	1427·2
Mjosen ... ..	1482·9	396·9	1086·0
Salsvatn ..	1460·0	42·6	1417·4
Tinnsjo ... .	1437·0	606·9	830·1
Como . ...	1341·8	652·9	688·9
Maggiore .	1220·4	472·4	748·0
Garda .. ...	1135·1	213·2	921·9
Morar .. ...	1017·0	30·5	986·5

The Lake of Geneva, in which very important and comprehensive limnological work has been done by Prof. Forel, Dr. Ed. Sarasin, and others, has a maximum depth of 1013·8 feet, and the height of the water surface is 1220·4 feet above sea-level; the deepest part of the lake-floor does not, therefore, go below sea-level, but lies at 206·6 feet above it.

*Temperature Observations.*—A large number of observations on the temperature of the water of Loch Morar has been made in various seasons and in different years. On April 29 and September 3, 1887, Sir John Murray took several series of temperatures, ranging from the surface to the bottom. In the April observations the temperature varied from 43°·9 at the surface to 42°·0 at the bottom, a range of 1°·9, and in September the variation was from 57°·8 at the surface to 42°·1 at the bottom, a range of 15°·7. On July 2 and 3, 1902, serial temperatures were taken by the Lake Survey, and the variation was from 55°·2 at the surface to 42°·2 at the bottom, a range of 13°·0. Subsequently, on March 28, 1903, the temperature was found to be

\* The figures referring to these continental lakes are derived from "Halbfass, Die Morphometrie der Europäischen Seen," *Zeitschr. Gesellsch. Erdk. Berlin*, Jahrg. 1903, p. 592; 1904, p. 204.